BUREAU OF STATISTICS

YUKON EMPLOYMENT

September 2007

Yukon's labour force decreased by 600 from September 2006 (16,300) to September 2007 (15,700). Of the September 2007 figure, 14,800 or 94.3% were employed and 900 or 5.7% were unemployed. One year ago, in September 2006, there were 16,300 individuals in the labour force of whom 15,400 or 94.5% were employed and 900 or 5.5% were unemployed.

September 2007 Employment at a glance:

- Labour force: 15,700
- Employment: 14,800
- Unemployment: 900
- Unemployment rate: 5.7%
  - *-Last month* *5.8%*
  - *-One year ago* *5.5%*

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PLEASE NOTE: Due to rounding, the sum of individual Labour Force Survey characteristics at times does not equal the labour force and/or total employment figures. Percentages have been adjusted on the basis of the reported unemployment rate. All figures quoted for the Yukon are three-month moving averages. For a definition of three-month moving average, please go to the list of definitions on page 12.

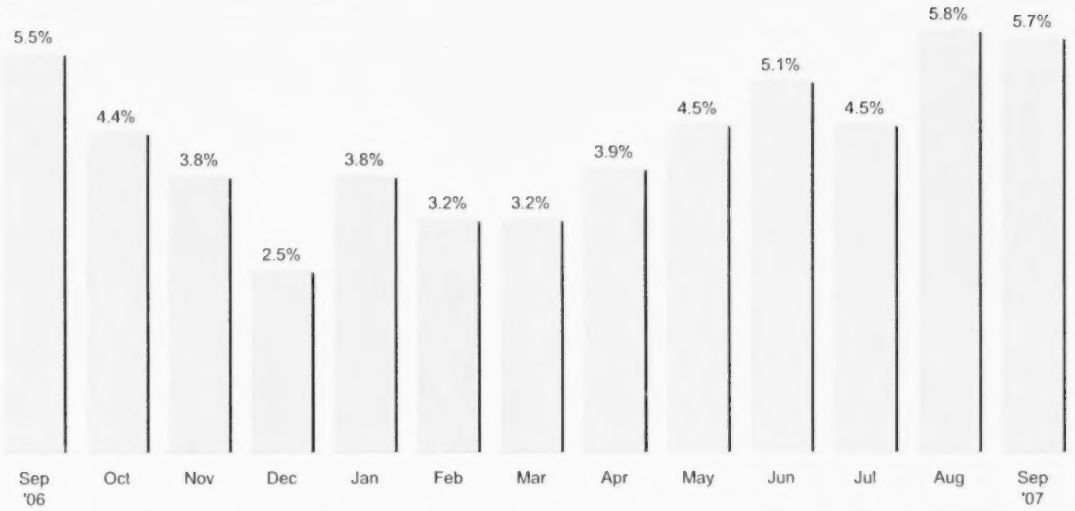
Figures From Across Canada—September 2007

	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Yukon	**14,800**	**900**	**5.7%**
Canada	16,923,000	1,053,600	5.9%
Newfoundland & Labrador	216,300	34,000	13.6%
P.E.I.	69,200	8,100	10.5%
Nova Scotia	445,000	38,600	8.0%
New Brunswick	363,100	32,600	8.2%
Quebec	3,864,200	284,300	6.9%
Ontario	6,623,700	434,400	6.2%
Manitoba	598,700	26,000	4.2%
Saskatchewan	502,500	20,000	3.8%
Alberta	1,973,300	72,900	3.6%
B.C.	2,266,800	102,600	4.3%

This table shows that Yukon ranks fifth in the country in terms of the unemployment rate (5.7%). Alberta's unemployment rate (3.6%) was lowest, while Newfoundland's rate (13.6%) was highest.

Note: the NWT's figure of 5.7% and Nunavut's (10 largest communities) figure of 8.4% are available only as "unadjusted" estimates and therefore are not included in this table of seasonally adjusted data. They also, along with Yukon figures, are three-month moving averages, and therefore not included in the overall figure for Canada.

Yukon's Unemployment Rate



The unemployment rate remained relatively low over the past year. The following changes have occurred on a month to month basis:

			Percentage points*
2006	•	August to September	0.0
	•	September to October	-1.1
	•	October to November	-0.6
	•	November to December	-1.3
2007	•	Dec. '06 to January '07	1.3
	•	January to February	-0.6
	•	February to March	0.0
	•	March to April	0.7
	•	April to May	0.6
	•	May to June	0.6
	•	June to July	-0.6
	•	July to August	1.3
	•	August to September	-0.1

** percentage point is the actual numerical difference between two percentages, such as: 10% - 8% = 2 percentage points.*

What is the unemployment rate, and how is it calculated?

The unemployment rate shows the relationship between the number of unemployed and the labour force. The labour force includes those individuals 15 years of age and older who are either employed or unemployed but looking for work. The higher the value of the unemployment rate, the greater the number of individuals unemployed as compared to the labour force.

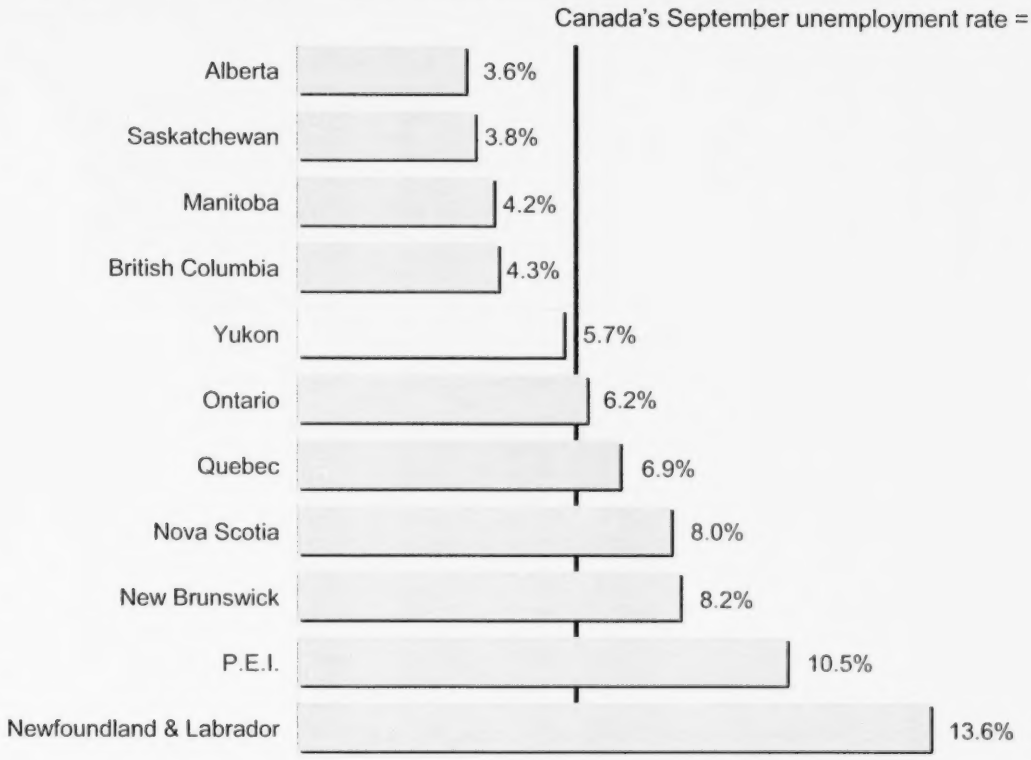
The survey that estimates the Yukon's unemployment rate, the Labour Force Survey, or LFS, has been in operation in the Yukon since January 1992.

Over the last 16 years the average unemployment rate for September has been 9.6%.

Looking at the change in the unemployment rate between August and September in previous years, since 1992 the rate has fallen 9 times, risen 6 times, and stayed the same once.

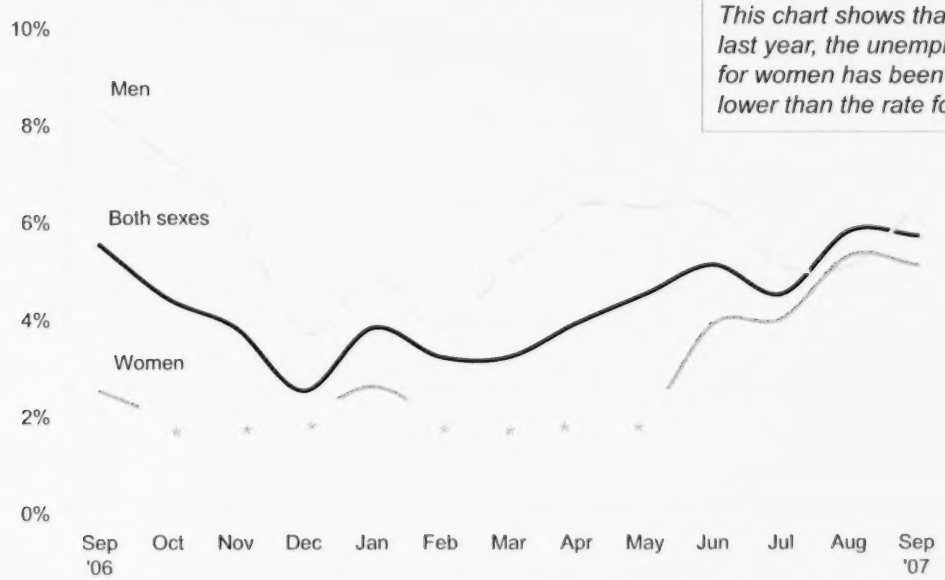
	August	September	Change
2007	5.8%	5.7%	-0.1%
2006	5.5%	5.5%	0.0%
2005	6.1%	5.0%	-1.1%
2004	6.1%	6.7%	0.6%
2003	11.0%	10.3%	-0.7%
2002	9.9%	8.6%	-1.3%
2001	11.8%	11.0%	-0.8%
2000	11.1%	11.2%	0.1%
1999	11.4%	10.3%	-1.1%
1998	12.1%	10.5%	-1.6%
1997	13.2%	13.8%	0.6%
1996	9.4%	9.3%	-0.1%
1995	11.1%	9.9%	-1.2%
1994	11.2%	12.0%	0.8%
1993	12.3%	12.4%	0.1%
1992	11.4%	11.5%	0.1%
Average 1992 to 2007	**10.0%**	**9.6%**	**-0.4%**

Unemployment rates: Canada, Provinces and Yukon — September 2007



Monthly Unemployment Rates for the Yukon Labour Force Aged 15 and Over

This chart shows that over the last year, the unemployment rate for women has been generally lower than the rate for men.



* Suppressed for confidentiality reasons (See explanation on page 11)

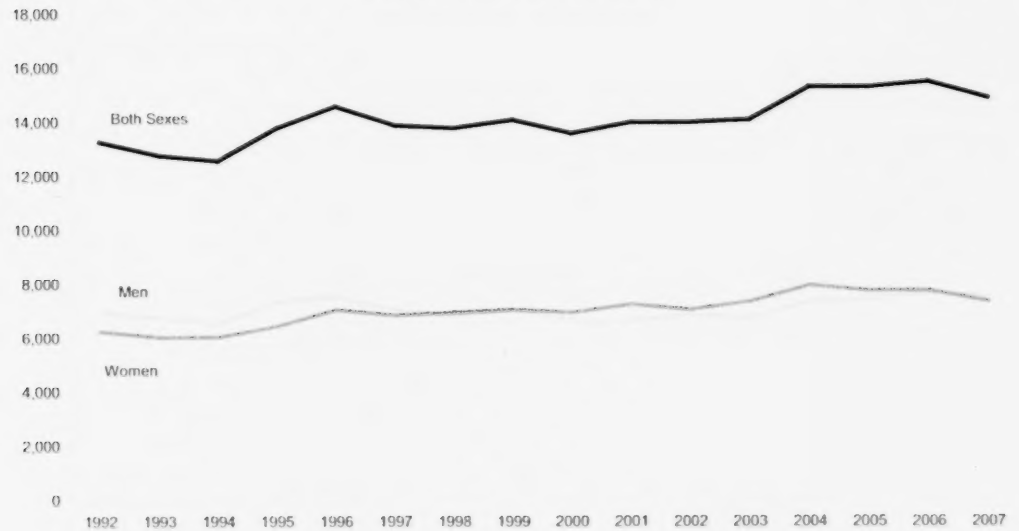
Yukon's Labour Force Aged 15 and Over Continued. . .

		Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
		Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women
2007	Sep	15,700	7,900	7,800	14,800	7,500	7,300	900	500	400
	Aug	15,500	7,900	7,600	14,600	7,400	7,200	900	400	400
	Jul	15,400	7,900	7,500	14,600	7,500	7,100	700	400	300
	Jun	15,600	7,900	7,700	14,800	7,400	7,400	800	500	300
	May	15,400	8,000	7,500	14,800	7,500	7,300	700	500	*
	Apr	15,400	7,900	7,500	14,800	7,400	7,400	600	500	*
	Mar	15,400	7,900	7,500	14,900	7,400	7,400	500	400	*
	Feb	15,500	7,800	7,600	15,000	7,500	7,500	500	300	*
	Jan	15,800	8,100	7,700	15,200	7,700	7,500	600	400	200
2006	Dec	15,700	8,100	7,600	15,300	7,800	7,500	400	300	*
	Nov	15,900	8,200	7,700	15,300	7,700	7,600	600	500	*
	Oct	15,900	8,200	7,700	15,200	7,600	7,600	700	600	*
	Sep	16,300	8,400	7,900	15,400	7,600	7,700	900	700	200
2005	Sep (r)	16,000	8,000	7,900	15,200	7,400	7,700	800	600	200
2004	Sep (r)	16,300	8,000	8,300	15,200	7,300	7,900	1,100	600	400
2003	Sep (r)	15,600	7,800	7,800	14,000	6,700	7,300	1,600	1,100	500
2002	Sep (r)	15,200	7,700	7,500	13,900	6,800	7,000	1,300	900	500
2001	Sep (r)	15,500	7,800	7,700	13,900	6,600	7,200	1,700	1,200	500
2000	Sep (r)	15,200	7,800	7,500	13,500	6,600	6,900	1,700	1,200	500
1999	Sep (r)	15,600	8,000	7,600	14,000	7,000	7,000	1,600	1,000	600
1998	Sep (r)	15,300	7,900	7,500	13,700	6,800	6,900	1,600	1,000	600
1997	Sep (r)	16,000	8,500	7,500	13,800	7,000	6,800	2,200	1,400	800
1996	Sep (r)	16,100	8,500	7,600	14,500	7,500	7,000	1,500	900	600
1995	Sep (r)	15,200	8,100	7,100	13,700	7,300	6,400	1,500	800	700
1994	Sep (r)	14,200	7,600	6,600	12,500	6,500	6,000	1,700	1,100	600
1993	Sep (r)	14,500	7,800	6,700	12,700	6,700	6,000	1,800	1,100	700
1992	Sep (r)	14,800	7,900	6,900	13,200	6,900	6,200	1,700	1,000	700
Average Sep 1992 to 2007		**15,500**	**8,000**	**7,500**	**14,000**	**7,000**	**7,000**	**1,500**	**900**	**500**

(r) revised

** Suppressed for confidentiality reasons (See explanation on page 11)*

Number of Employed for September, 15 and over, 1992 to 2007



Yukon's Labour Force, Aged 25 and Over

		Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
		Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women
2007	Sep	13,000	6,400	6,600	12,400	6,100	6,300	600	300	300
	Aug	12,900	6,400	6,500	12,400	6,100	6,300	500	300	200
	Jul	12,900	6,500	6,400	12,400	6,200	6,200	400	200	200
	Jun	13,200	6,600	6,600	12,600	6,200	6,400	500	400	200
	May	13,100	6,500	6,500	12,600	6,200	6,400	500	300	*
	Apr	13,000	6,500	6,500	12,600	6,200	6,400	400	300	*
	Mar	12,900	6,400	6,500	12,700	6,300	6,400	200	*	*
	Feb	13,100	6,400	6,700	12,900	6,300	6,600	200	*	*
	Jan	13,300	6,700	6,600	13,000	6,500	6,500	300	200	200
2006	Dec	13,200	6,600	6,600	13,000	6,500	6,500	300	200	*
	Nov	13,400	6,700	6,700	13,100	6,400	6,600	400	300	*
	Oct	13,400	6,800	6,700	13,000	6,400	6,600	400	300	*
	Sep	13,600	6,800	6,800	13,100	6,400	6,700	500	400	*
2005	Sep (r)	13,200	6,500	6,700	12,600	6,100	6,500	600	400	200
2004	Sep (r)	13,700	6,700	6,900	12,900	6,300	6,600	800	500	300
2003	Sep (r)	13,200	6,600	6,600	12,100	5,900	6,300	1,100	700	400
2002	Sep (r)	12,800	6,500	6,300	11,900	5,900	6,000	900	600	300
2001	Sep (r)	12,900	6,500	6,400	11,600	5,600	5,900	1,400	900	500
2000	Sep (r)	13,200	6,800	6,400	12,000	5,900	6,000	1,200	900	400
1999	Sep (r)	13,300	6,800	6,400	12,100	6,100	6,000	1,200	800	400
1998	Sep (r)	13,100	6,800	6,300	11,900	6,000	5,900	1,300	800	400
1997	Sep (r)	13,600	7,200	6,400	12,200	6,300	5,900	1,400	1,000	500
1996	Sep (r)	13,500	7,200	6,300	12,400	6,500	5,900	1,100	600	400
1995	Sep (r)	12,900	7,000	5,900	11,900	6,400	5,500	900	600	400
1994	Sep (r)	12,200	6,500	5,700	10,900	5,600	5,300	1,300	900	400
1993	Sep (r)	12,300	6,700	5,700	10,900	5,700	5,100	1,500	1,000	500
1992	Sep (r)	12,500	6,700	5,700	11,200	5,900	5,300	1,200	800	400
Average Sep 1992 to 2007		**13,100**	**6,700**	**6,300**	**12,000**	**6,000**	**6,000**	**1,100**	**700**	**400**

(r) revised

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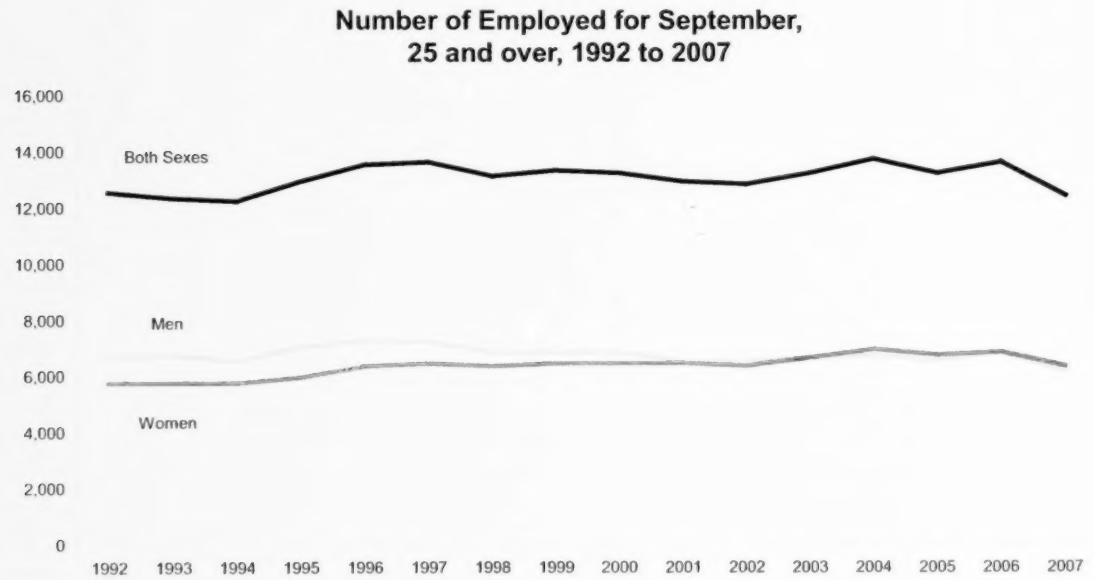


Yukon's Unemployment Rate

		15 years and older Unemployment Rate (%)			25 years and older Unemployment Rate (%)		
		Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women
2007	Sep	5.7	6.3	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.5
	Aug	5.8	5.1	5.3	3.9	4.7	3.1
	Jul	4.5	5.1	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
	Jun	5.1	6.3	3.9	3.8	6.1	3.0
	May	4.5	6.3	*	3.8	4.6	*
	Apr	3.9	6.3	*	3.1	4.6	*
	Mar	3.2	5.1	*	1.6	*	*
	Feb	3.2	3.8	*	1.5	*	*
	Jan	3.8	4.9	2.6	2.3	3.0	3.0
2006	Dec	2.5	3.7	*	2.3	3.0	*
	Nov	3.8	6.1	*	3.0	4.5	*
	Oct	4.4	7.3	*	3.0	4.4	*
	Sep	5.5	8.3	2.5	3.7	5.9	*
2005	Sep (r)	5.0	7.5	2.5	4.5	6.2	3.0
2004	Sep (r)	6.7	7.5	4.8	5.8	7.5	4.3
2003	Sep (r)	10.3	14.1	6.4	8.3	10.6	6.1
2002	Sep (r)	8.6	11.7	6.7	7.0	9.2	4.8
2001	Sep (r)	11.0	15.4	6.5	10.9	13.8	7.8
2000	Sep (r)	11.2	15.4	6.7	9.1	13.2	6.3
1999	Sep (r)	10.3	12.5	7.9	9.0	11.8	6.3
1998	Sep (r)	10.5	12.7	8.0	9.9	11.8	6.3
1997	Sep (r)	13.8	16.5	10.7	10.3	13.9	7.8
1996	Sep (r)	9.3	10.6	7.9	8.1	8.3	6.3
1995	Sep (r)	9.9	9.9	9.9	7.0	8.6	6.8
1994	Sep (r)	12.0	14.5	9.1	10.7	13.8	7.0
1993	Sep (r)	12.4	14.1	10.4	12.2	14.9	8.8
1992	Sep (r)	11.5	12.7	10.1	9.6	11.9	7.0
Average Sep 1992 to 2007		**9.6**	**11.9**	**7.2**	**8.2**	**10.4**	**6.2**

(r) revised

** Suppressed for confidentiality reasons (See explanation on page 11)*

Yukon's Employment - *seasonally unadjusted figures*

A word about "adjusted" vs. "unadjusted"

The statistics on the next 5 pages are "seasonally unadjusted," as opposed to the figures on pages 1 through 6, which are "seasonally adjusted."

"Seasonally adjusted" refers to the technique of adjusting the "raw" figures to remove seasonal movements (*see page 12 for further explanation*). As such, "seasonally adjusted" employment figures are widely used and quoted, as they are considered to be a more accurate picture of the current employment situation than the "raw" or "unadjusted" figures.

Some of the variables mentioned in the next 5 pages are available only in the "unadjusted" format, while others are available both as "adjusted" and "unadjusted." Comparisons between the "adjusted" and "unadjusted" series should not be made.

Yukon's Labour Force Characteristics (*unadjusted*)

		Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labour Force	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate	Employment Rate
						%		
2007	Sep	16,200	15,400	800	5,100	4.9	76.1	72.3
	Aug	16,300	15,500	800	5,100	4.9	76.5	72.8
	Jul	16,000	15,300	700	5,300	4.4	75.1	71.8
	Jun	15,800	14,900	800	5,500	5.1	74.2	70.0
	May	15,300	14,500	800	6,000	5.2	71.8	68.1
	Apr	15,200	14,400	700	6,200	4.6	71.0	67.3
	Mar	15,100	14,400	700	6,300	4.6	70.6	67.3
	Feb	15,100	14,600	500	6,300	3.3	70.6	68.2
	Jan	15,400	14,700	700	6,000	4.5	71.6	68.4
2006	Dec	15,400	15,000	400	6,100	2.6	71.6	69.8
	Nov	15,700	15,100	600	5,900	3.8	73.0	70.2
	Oct	16,000	15,400	600	5,500	3.8	74.4	71.6
	Sep	16,900	16,100	800	4,700	4.7	78.6	74.9
2005	Sep	16,500	15,800	700	5,000	4.2	76.7	73.5
2004	Sep	16,800	15,900	900	4,700	5.4	78.1	74.0
2003	Sep	16,000	14,600	1,400	4,900	8.8	76.6	69.9
2002	Sep	15,700	14,600	1,100	4,400	7.0	78.1	72.6
2001	Sep	16,000	14,600	1,400	3,900	8.8	80.4	73.4
2000	Sep	15,700	14,300	1,500	4,200	9.6	78.9	71.9
1999	Sep	16,200	14,800	1,300	3,800	8.0	81.4	74.4
1998	Sep	15,900	14,500	1,400	4,100	8.8	79.5	72.5
1997	Sep	16,600	14,700	1,900	3,600	11.4	82.2	72.8
1996	Sep	16,800	15,500	1,300	3,300	7.7	84.0	77.5
1995	Sep	15,900	14,600	1,300	3,300	8.2	82.8	76.0
1994	Sep	14,900	13,400	1,500	3,600	10.1	80.5	72.4
1993	Sep	15,200	13,600	1,600	3,500	10.5	80.9	72.3
1992	Sep	15,600	14,100	1,500	3,100	9.6	83.4	75.4
Average Sept 1992 to 2007		**16,100**	**14,800**	**1,300**	**4,100**	**8.0**	**79.9**	**73.5**

Note: *Due to rounding, the sum of individual LFS characteristics at times does not equal the labour force and/or total employment figures. Percentages have been adjusted on the basis of the reported unemployment rate. All figures quoted for the Yukon are three-month moving averages. For a definition of three-month moving average, please go to the list of definitions on page 12.*

Full-time and Part-time Employment

		Total Employed	Full-time	% of all employed	Part-time	% of all employed
2007	Sep	15,400	13,500	87.7%	1,900	12.3%
	Aug	15,500	13,700	88.4%	1,800	11.6%
	Jul	15,300	13,200	86.3%	2,100	13.7%
	Jun	14,900	12,400	83.2%	2,500	16.8%
	May	14,500	12,100	83.4%	2,400	16.6%
	Apr	14,400	12,000	83.3%	2,400	16.7%
	Mar	14,400	12,300	85.4%	2,200	15.3%
	Feb	14,600	12,500	85.6%	2,000	13.7%
	Jan	14,700	12,600	85.7%	2,200	15.0%
2006	Dec	15,000	12,800	85.3%	2,200	14.7%
	Nov	15,100	12,700	84.1%	2,400	15.9%
	Oct	15,400	13,100	85.1%	2,300	14.9%
	Sep	16,100	14,100	87.6%	2,000	12.4%
2005	Sep	15,800	13,500	85.4%	2,300	14.6%
2004	Sep	15,900	13,700	86.2%	2,100	13.2%
2003	Sep	14,600	12,500	85.6%	2,100	14.4%
2002	Sep	14,600	12,300	84.2%	2,200	15.1%
2001	Sep	14,600	12,300	84.2%	2,300	15.8%
2000	Sep	14,300	12,000	83.9%	2,300	16.1%
1999	Sep	14,800	12,400	83.8%	2,500	16.9%
1998	Sep	14,500	12,500	86.2%	2,000	13.8%
1997	Sep	14,700	12,400	84.4%	2,200	15.0%
1996	Sep	15,500	13,500	87.1%	2,000	12.9%
1995	Sep	14,600	12,800	87.7%	1,800	12.3%
1994	Sep	13,400	11,800	88.1%	1,600	11.9%
1993	Sep	13,600	11,700	86.0%	1,900	14.0%
1992	Sep	14,100	12,500	88.7%	1,700	12.1%
Average Sep 1992 to 2007		**14,800**	**12,700**	**85.8%**	**2,100**	**14.2%**

Employment in Goods- and Service-Producing Industries

		Total Employed	Goods-Producing Industries	Service-Producing Industries			Total Employed	Goods-Producing Industries	Service-Producing Industries
2007	Sep	15,400	2,500	12,900	2005	Sep	15,800	2,100	13,700
	Aug	15,500	2,600	12,900	2004	Sep	15,900	1,700	14,200
	Jul	15,300	2,400	13,000	2003	Sep	14,600	1,700	12,900
	Jun	14,900	2,200	12,700	2002	Sep	14,600	2,200	12,400
	May	14,500	2,000	12,600	2001	Sep	14,600	1,800	12,800
	Apr	14,400	1,900	12,600	2000	Sep	14,300	1,900	12,400
	Mar	14,400	1,900	12,600	1999	Sep	14,800	1,800	13,100
	Feb	14,600	1,900	12,700	1998	Sep	14,500	2,100	12,400
	Jan	14,700	1,900	12,800	1997	Sep	14,700	2,500	12,200
					1996	Sep	15,500	2,900	12,500
2006	Dec	15,000	2,100	12,900	1995	Sep	14,600	2,400	12,200
	Nov	15,100	2,200	12,900	1994	Sep	13,400	2,000	11,400
	Oct	15,400	2,300	13,100	1993	Sep	13,600	2,000	11,600
	Sep	16,100	2,100	14,000	1992	Sep	14,100	2,800	11,400
					Average Sep 1992 to 2007		**14,800**	**2,200**	**12,600**

Public and Private Sector Employment

			Public Sector*	Private Sector		
		Total Employed	Employees	Employees	Self-Employed	Total Private Sector
2007	Sep	15,400	6,000	7,000	2,400	9,400
	Aug	15,500	6,000	7,100	2,400	9,500
	Jul	15,300	6,000	7,000	2,400	9,400
	Jun	14,900	5,700	6,600	2,600	9,200
	May	14,500	5,600	6,500	2,400	8,900
	Apr	14,400	5,500	6,500	2,400	8,900
	Mar	14,400	5,400	6,500	2,500	9,000
	Feb	14,600	5,400	6,500	2,600	9,100
	Jan	14,700	5,300	6,700	2,800	9,500
2006	Dec	15,000	5,400	6,900	2,700	9,600
	Nov	15,100	5,400	6,700	2,900	9,600
	Oct	15,400	5,500	7,100	2,900	10,000
	Sep	16,100	5,900	7,400	2,700	10,100
2005	Sep	15,800	6,200	7,200	2,400	9,600
2004	Sep	15,900	5,900	7,400	2,600	10,000
2003	Sep	14,600	5,100	7,000	2,500	9,500
2002	Sep	14,600	5,300	7,000	2,300	9,300
2001	Sep	14,600	6,000	6,100	2,500	8,600
2000	Sep	14,300	6,000	5,500	2,700	8,200
1999	Sep	14,800	5,500	6,400	2,900	9,300
1998	Sep	14,500	6,000	6,400	2,200	8,600
1997	Sep	14,700	5,400	7,100	2,200	9,300
1996	Sep	15,500	5,100	8,000	2,400	10,400
1995	Sep	14,600	5,000	7,000	2,600	9,600
1994	Sep	13,400	4,500	6,400	2,400	8,800
1993	Sep	13,600	5,100	6,400	2,100	8,500
1992	Sep	14,100	5,000	7,000	2,200	9,200
Average Sep 1992 to 2007		**14,800**	**5,500**	**6,800**	**2,400**	**9,300**

** includes Federal, Territorial, Municipal, and First Nation Band Office employment*

Labour Force

		By age			By sex & age				% Change Sept. 2006 to Sept. 2007	
					Men		Women			
		15+	15–24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+		
2007	Sep	16,200	3,000	13,200	8,300	6,500	7,900	6,700	Both	
	Aug	16,300	3,000	13,200	8,300	6,600	7,900	6,600	15+	-4.1%
	Jul	16,000	3,000	13,000	8,300	6,600	7,700	6,500	15-24	0.0%
	Jun	15,800	2,600	13,200	8,100	6,600	7,700	6,600	25+	-5.0%
	May	15,300	2,300	13,000	8,000	6,500	7,300	6,400		
	Apr	15,200	2,300	12,900	7,800	6,400	7,400	6,500		
	Mar	15,100	2,300	12,800	7,700	6,300	7,400	6,500	Men	
	Feb	15,100	2,300	12,800	7,600	6,200	7,500	6,600	15+	-4.6%
	Jan	15,400	2,400	13,100	7,900	6,500	7,600	6,600	25+	-7.1%
2006	Dec	15,400	2,300	13,100	7,900	6,500	7,500	6,600		
	Nov	15,700	2,300	13,400	8,000	6,700	7,600	6,600		
	Oct	16,000	2,500	13,500	8,300	6,900	7,800	6,700	Women	
	Sep	16,900	3,000	13,900	8,700	7,000	8,200	6,900	15+	-3.7%
									25+	-2.9%

Employed

		By age			By sex & age			
					Men		Women	
		15+	15–24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+
2007	Sep	15,400	2,600	12,700	7,900	6,300	7,500	6,400
	Aug	15,500	2,700	12,800	8,000	6,400	7,500	6,400
	Jul	15,300	2,700	12,700	8,000	6,400	7,400	6,300
	Jun	14,900	2,300	12,600	7,500	6,200	7,400	6,400
	May	14,500	2,100	12,400	7,300	6,100	7,200	6,300
	Apr	14,400	2,100	12,400	7,100	6,000	7,300	6,300
	Mar	14,400	2,000	12,500	7,100	6,100	7,300	6,400
	Feb	14,600	2,000	12,600	7,200	6,100	7,400	6,500
	Jan	14,700	2,100	12,700	7,400	6,300	7,400	6,400
2006	Dec	15,000	2,200	12,800	7,600	6,300	7,400	6,500
	Nov	15,100	2,000	13,000	7,600	6,500	7,500	6,600
	Oct	15,400	2,200	13,200	7,800	6,600	7,600	6,600
	Sep	16,100	2,600	13,500	8,100	6,700	8,000	6,800

% Change Sept. 2006 to Sept. 2007	
Both	
15+	-4.3%
15-24	-0.0%
25+	-5.9%
Men	
15+	-2.5%
25+	-6.0%
Women	
15+	-6.3%
25+	-5.9%

Participation Rate

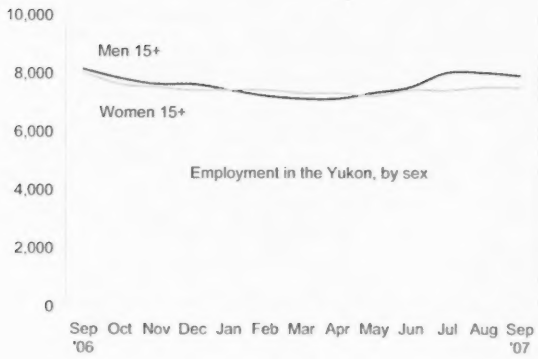
Change (% points) Sept. 2006 to Sept. 2007	
Both	
15+	-2.5
15-24	3.6
25+	-4.0
Men	
15+	-3.0
25+	-5.0
Women	
15+	-2.1
25+	-2.2

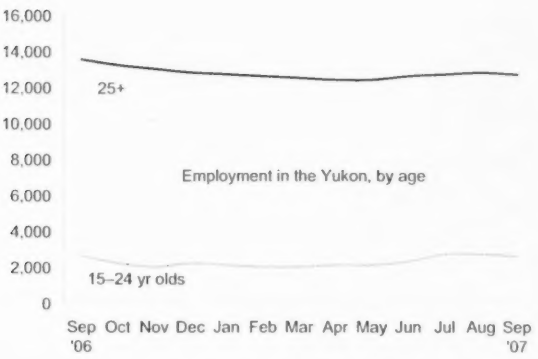
		By age			By sex & age			
					Men		Women	
		15+	15–24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+
		----------%			----------%			
2007	Sep	76.1	75.0	76.3	78.3	77.4	73.8	75.3
	Aug	76.5	75.0	76.3	78.3	78.6	73.8	75.0
	Jul	75.1	75.0	75.6	78.3	78.6	72.0	73.9
	Jun	74.2	63.4	76.7	76.4	78.6	72.0	75.0
	May	71.8	56.1	75.1	75.5	77.4	68.2	72.7
	Apr	71.0	56.1	74.6	73.6	76.2	68.5	73.0
	Mar	70.6	56.1	74.0	72.6	75.0	68.5	73.0
	Feb	70.6	56.1	74.0	71.0	73.8	69.4	74.2
	Jan	71.6	57.1	75.7	73.8	77.4	70.4	74.2
2006	Dec	71.6	54.8	75.7	73.8	77.4	69.4	74.2
	Nov	73.0	54.8	77.5	74.8	78.8	70.4	74.2
	Oct	74.4	59.5	78.0	77.6	81.2	72.2	75.3
	Sep	78.6	71.4	80.3	81.3	82.4	75.9	77.5

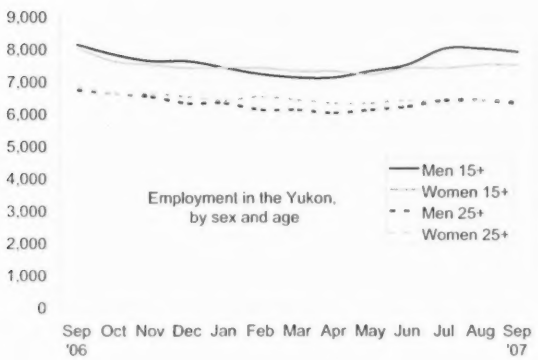
Employment Rate

		By age			By sex & age			
					Men		Women	
		15+	15–24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+
		----------%			----------%			
2007	Sep	72.3	65.0	73.4	74.5	75.0	70.1	71.9
	Aug	72.8	67.5	74.0	75.5	76.2	70.1	72.7
	Jul	71.8	67.5	73.8	75.5	76.2	69.2	71.6
	Jun	70.0	56.1	73.3	70.8	73.8	69.2	72.7
	May	68.1	51.2	71.7	68.9	72.6	67.3	71.6
	Apr	67.3	51.2	71.7	67.0	71.4	67.6	70.8
	Mar	67.3	48.8	72.3	67.0	72.6	67.6	71.9
	Feb	68.2	48.8	72.8	67.3	72.6	68.5	73.0
	Jan	68.4	50.0	73.4	69.2	75.0	68.5	71.9
2006	Dec	69.8	52.4	74.0	71.0	75.0	68.5	73.0
	Nov	70.2	47.6	75.1	71.0	76.5	69.4	74.2
	Oct	71.6	52.4	76.3	72.9	77.6	70.4	74.2
	Sep	74.9	61.9	78.0	75.7	78.8	74.1	76.4

Change (% points) Sept. 2006 to Sept. 2007	
Both	
15+	-2.6
15-24	3.1
25+	-4.6
Men	
15+	-1.2
25+	-3.8
Women	
15+	-4.0
25+	-4.5







Where the numbers come from

Every month Statistics Canada surveyors in each province and territory of Canada interview a representative sample of individuals 15 years of age and older. The surveyors ask these individuals if they were working, or were looking and available for work, during the "reference week" (usually the 3rd week of the month). Individuals are counted as employed if:

- *they worked for at least 1 hour during the reference week ("work" includes self-employment).*

Individuals are counted as unemployed if:

- *they were without work but had looked for work in the past 4 weeks;*
- *they had been laid off but were not looking for work because they expected to return to their original work;*
- *they were not looking for work because they had a new job starting within 4 weeks.*

If someone is neither employed nor unemployed they are then defined as not in the labour force and therefore not counted in the unemployment rate. However, they are still considered to be part of the working-age population.

The survey described above is called the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The Yukon has been included in the LFS since January 1992. However, the national rates for Canada do not include any of the territories.

The objectives of the LFS are to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications – employed, unemployed and not in the labour force – and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories.

The LFS is the only source of monthly estimates of total employment including the self-employed, full- and part-time employment, and unemployment. It publishes monthly standard labour market indicators such as the unemployment rate, the employment rate and the participation rate. The LFS is a major source of information on the personal characteristics of the working-age population, including age, sex, marital status, educational attainment, and family characteristics.

In the Yukon the LFS sample is designed to represent approximately 92% of the working-age population (Yukoners 15 years of age and older). Yukoners living in unorganized areas, full-time members of the armed forces and people living in institutions are not represented in the sample.

As a "household-based" survey, the LFS counts individuals as part of the labour force in the province or territory their home is in. Therefore, if an individual is working outside of the Yukon, in the NWT for instance, but still has their home in the Yukon, they are counted in the Yukon's labour force.

***Suppression of Data**. For the Labour Force Survey in the Yukon, Statistics Canada suppresses any figure that is below 200 for confidentiality reasons in order to ensure the confidentiality of each individual respondent to the survey. In turn, percentages (i.e. employment or unemployment rates) based on suppressed numbers will also be suppressed.*

Definitions:

1. **Employment**
   Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

2. **Employment rate**
   Also referred to as "employment/population ratio," it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

3. **Goods-Producing Industries**
   Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry; fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).

4. **Labour force**
   The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

5. **Not in the labour force**
   Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

6. **Participation rate**
   The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

7. **Reference Week**
   The reference week is the entire calendar week (from Sunday to Saturday) covered by the Labour Force Survey each month. It is usually the week containing the 15th day of the month. The interviews are conducted during the following week, called the Survey Week, and the labour force status determined is that of the reference week.

8. **Seasonal adjustment**
   Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those that are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as longer-term cyclical fluctuations.

9. **Self-employed**
   There are two broad categories of workers: those who work for others and those who work for themselves, namely, the self-employed. The self-employed includes working owners of incorporated businesses, working owners of unincorporated businesses and other self-employed.

10. **Service-Producing Industries**
    Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

11. **Three-Month Moving Average**
    All monthly figures for the Territories, whether seasonally adjusted or unadjusted, are three-month moving averages – for example, the March 2004 unemployment rate of 6.0% is actually an average of the unemployment rates for the months of January, February and March. April's unemployment rate will become the average of the rates for February, March and April.

12. **Unemployment**
    Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

13. **Unemployment rate**
    The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

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